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MAY 26 1954

Dulles' Younger Brother In Key Spot In Cold War

CPYRGHT

By United Press

Allen Welsh Dulles, as director of the Central Intelligence agency, is in the forefront of the cold war against Communism.

His appointment by President Eisenhower in January, 1953, places him in the position of helping to guide American foreign policy behind the scenes while his brother, John Foster, fights Communism openly as secretary of state.

The CIA, established under the National Security act of 1917, is a super-secret intelligence organization acting in an advisory capacity to the National Security council. Its job is to gather and correlate intelligence from all parts of the world that will be useful to the council in making foreign and defense policy decisions.

The CIA doesn't like the word "spies" — it calls its people "agents." Whatever they are called, CIA men are active, as America's secret eyes and ears, in many parts of the world. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, later under-secretary of state, was the agency's first director.

World War II Exploits

Dulles is no newcomer to intelligence work. He served during World War II as European director for the Office of Strategic Services, directing espionage activity against both Germany and Italy.

Among his more spectacular feats was the placing of a spy in the Nazi foreign office, giving the Allies access to every message that left the desk of Foreign Minister Joachim Von Ribbentrop.

The Belgian and French governments decorated Dulles for his outstanding achievements and he

received the medal of merit and a presidential citation from the United States. In 1948 Secretary of Defense James V. Forrestal appointed him to a special committee to coordinate civilian and military intelligence.

He served as deputy director of CIA for 17 months prior to his promotion to director.

Dulles was born in Watertown, N. Y., on April 7, 1893, five years after John Foster. He graduated from Princeton university in 1914 and received his master's degree in 1916.

After graduating from Princeton, he taught for a year in Allahabad, India. He married Clover Todd in 1920. They have three children—Clover Todd, Joan and Allen Macy.

Dulles entered the U.S. diplomatic service in 1916 and was assigned to Vienna. In 1917 he was transferred to Berne, Switzerland. He served at the Paris peace conference after World War I and was transferred to Berlin after the meetings.

In 1920 he was assigned to state department headquarters in Washington. From 1922 through 1926 he was chief of the department's division of near Eastern affairs. In 1926 he resigned to practice law with Sullivan and Cromwell of New York, his elder brother's firm.

When the Office of Strategic Services was organized by Major Gen. William Donovan in World War II, he returned to government service. After his highly successful term as European director he resumed private law practice. He returned to Washington in November, 1950, as deputy director of CIA.

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From the Washington Bureau

CPYRGT

CABINET VS. McCARTHY

CABINET MEMBERS who answer Sen. McCarthy's attack on Administration policy have the full support of President Eisenhower. A decision has been taken at Cabinet level that McCarthy accusations are not to go unanswered. This explains F. O. A. Administrator Harold Stassen's instant and hard-hitting retort to the Senator's speech charging the Administration was conniving with U. S. allies to ship "arms" behind the Iron Curtain.

Sixteen months ago Stassen was, in effect, told to go stand in the corner when he characterized McCarthy's intervention in negotiations with Greek shippers as infringement on executive responsibility. This time the White House offered no censure when Stassen called McCarthy's charges "grotesque and untrue," and added that he was "reaching for diversionary headlines."

DULLES VS. McCARTHY

WASHINGTON GENERALLY CREDITS Allen W. Dulles, head of the Central Intelligence Agency and younger brother of Secretary Dulles, as the most consistently courageous official in the Executive branch dealing with Sen. McCarthy.

Because of the secret nature of the agency, Allen Dulles has barred any investigation by McCarthy and has won White House support. He was first to demand the Justice Department on the Senator's quest of a network of "informants" in Government service. Either investigation or inaction would destroy C. I. A., which obtains much intelligence from friendly powers who count upon discretion, he feels.

SEGREGATION AND POLITICS

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN STRATEGISTS aren't gloomy about the political effect in the South of the Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation. This is their point: In the States of Virginia, Florida, North Carolina and Texas, where Republicans hope to make gains, anti-Negro sentiment has eased greatly in the last quarter-century. In other areas of the South, where pro-segregation feeling runs higher, Republicans hadn't expected to gain anyway.

But the decision helps politically in the North, strengthens the Republican argument that they go something about civil rights, while Democrats only talk.

RED SUBMARINE HATCHERIES

ON-THE-RECORD STATEMENTS about the size of Russia's submarine fleet underwent a notable change last week. Navy officials who spoke of 350 for more than a year, now mark it up to "over 400." The new count doesn't dispel belief that Russia is shopping for ships around Western Europe so as to keep its own shipyards free to build submarines. More than 100 were on the ways at the start of this year.

LATIN-AMERICAN COMMUNISTS

GUATEMALA IS THE HOTTEST visible spot in the hemisphere on Communist infiltration, but look for more developments. Moscow isn't overlooking Latin America, and the United States is well aware of what goes on. The Anti-Communist resolution at the Caracas conference means more than just a piece of paper, despite Red claims to the contrary.

INSIDE THE KREMLIN

NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV, First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, may be nudging closer to supreme power now held by Premier Georgi Malenkov. A recent photograph in "Pravda," showing Khrushchev waving to a crowd in Red Square and Malenkov looking indifferently around him, has Allied intelligence experts guessing whether it isn't a significant sign of Khrushchev's growing power. Such photographs, it is noted, aren't picked carelessly by "Pravda" editors.

DID NEHRU SLOW DOWN BRITAIN?

ALLIED DIPLOMATS suspect it was a subtle message from Indian Prime Minister Nehru to British Foreign Secretary Eden that led to British go-slow policy on a South-east Asia alliance. These diplomats believe Nehru may have threatened to bolt from the Commonwealth if the Churchill government moved too quickly.

MR. ACHESON RELIEVED

WHEN A WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT phoned Dean Acheson to ask if the Eisenhower administration had acted on Sen. Lehman's suggestion that Mr. Truman's Secretary of State be called in to advise on Indo-China, he replied: "Thank God, they haven't!"

AIR MAIL ACROSS THE STREET

REPORTERS IN THE HOUSE press gallery were startled last week to receive air mail stamped envelopes containing press releases from a Congressman with offices just across the street. Clerks explained they put the stamps--charged to the Congressman's personal postage allowance--on local letters by mistake.

GOOD NEWS--AND BAD

ON HIS VISIT TO CHARLOTTE, N. C., last week, President Eisenhower received encouraging news on prospects of Republican Rep. Charles R. Jonas for re-election in North Carolina's traditionally Democratic 10th District. Democrats are gunning for this seat, but Republican and independent observers consider Mr. Jonas a good bet to repeat his surprise 1952 victory.

However, there are reports from Tennessee and Kentucky that dropping Gordon R. Clapp as T. V. A. chairman will hurt Republicans. Sen. Estes Kefauver, Tennessee Democrat, is making hay over the chairmanship issue and the President's reference to T. V. A. expansion as "creeping Socialism." In Kentucky, Sen. John Sherman Cooper, Republican, facing a tough race against former Vice-President Alben W. Barkley, may suffer at the hands of T. V. A. advocates.

MILITARY MEDICINE TO MUSIC

CLASSICAL MUSIC piped through earphones from a hi fi instrument recently comforted an Air Force patient during two hours of surgery under local anaesthetic at Andrews Air Force Base. Brig. Gen. Wilford F. Hall, the surgeon, predicts general use in the armed services in certain types of lengthy, local anaesthetized procedures.

Walter Kerr
Ned Russell
James E. Warner

Robert J. Donovan
William J. Humphreys
Raymond J. Blair



Cooper

Acheson

Khrushchev

Dulles

Nehru

Reviving German Propaganda

The Bonn Government's decision to open a publicity center in New York may be harmful to German-American relations, responsible officials feel

CPYRGHT

By W. V. Eckardt

WASHINGTON
OUR STATE DEPARTMENT people in West Germany are so proud of their reoriented pupil—the way he voted, his determined rejection of Communism, and his fine grasp of the European Defense Community—that they are apt to overlook some blemishes in his performance (like the three Cabinet ministers in Bonn who were once members of something called the National Socialist German Workers party). They are therefore somewhat concerned about the Bonn Government's apparent decision to tout its virtues a bit more loudly in this country. The projected German propaganda center in New York, they say, might just be too much of a good thing. Particularly since some of its authors' backgrounds may easily evoke associations of a period in German-American relations which both governments are trying hard to forget.

The Germans, like our own advertising-conscious Administration, think highly of governmental public relations. Last fall, a number of people in Chancellor Adenauer's immediate entourage, notably Dr. Otto Lenz, chief of the Chancellery, actually proposed a Federal Information Ministry. Closely resembling Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels's old organization, the new ministry was to include press, radio and film sections, as well as a department for indoctrinating the new German army, a foreign feature service, and an organization to survey public opinion. At one stage, the German intelligence service, the *Amt für Verfassungsschutz*, was also to be put under the jurisdiction of the proposed *Herr Bundesminister für Information*.

When this plan leaked to the German press, it collapsed in a storm of protest which swept the ambitious Dr. Lenz right out of office. This experience, however, has apparently done little to discourage the German propagandists. The U.S. High Commissioner's Office in Germany reports that they now want to try their hand abroad, particularly in the United States. According to present plans, on which our people have not been officially consulted, the Bonn Government wishes to sponsor a German Information Center in New York which is to be financed by German industry.

Just what this information center is to tell us is not entirely clear. The interests of German industry are amply represented by the German-American Trade Committee in New York. Presumably, the new Germany does not have any new or startling ideological message to impart to the people of the United States. And the routine press and public relations of the West German Republic are well taken care of by the German diplomatic missions here.

In Washington and other free-world capitals, Chancellor Adenauer and the new German Foreign Office operate with tact and quiet dignity. They go out of their way to overcome anti-German sentiment and are well liked and respected. This is due to the fact that most of the diplomats in the Bonn Foreign Service who served under Herr von Ribbentrop—34 per cent of the total—were wisely kept at home.

It now seems, however, that these former Nazi officials are longing to see the world again. Some of them seem to feel it is high time that

Americans, like most Germans, learned to accept the idea that they served Hitler only "nominally" and that their membership in the Nazi party must no longer be considered a social disgrace. It is with this aim, reportedly, that "one of them," Dr. Peter Pfeiffer, was appointed to represent Germany as an observer at the United Nations. Those who know Pfeiffer say he is a serious, capable man whose Nazi affiliation should not be held against him. The Ribbentrop alumni pushed him as a test case.

These same people, a tight little clique who helped each other weather the turbulent denazification period, also feel it is time for Germany to blow her horn a little louder. As Germany begins to conduct her own foreign policy and diplomacy, she must have her own propaganda set-up. Since this might still, at this stage of the game, embarrass the diplomatic missions, private German industry is to sponsor and finance it.

One of the authors of this plan is one Georg von Lilienfeld, who gained some experience in German propaganda in the U.S. as an exchange student during the early Hitler years. He later distinguished himself as an aide to Ambassador Rudolf Rahn, Hitler's personal envoy to Mussolini's North Italian stronghold during the last stages of the war. Denazified with the aid of his American-born wife and some connections with Allen W. Dulles's wartime OSS in Switzerland, Lilienfeld now heads the *Amerika Abteilung* in Bonn's Federal Press Office.

Lilienfeld made a trip to this country last winter to survey the need for German propaganda in the U.S.

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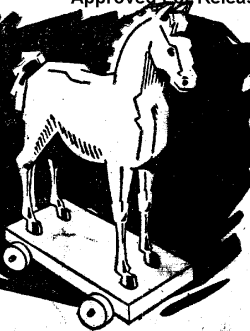
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May 17, 1954

and found it crying. He also reported to his superiors, including Chancellor Adenauer, that all of new Germany's friends, like former U.S. High Commissioner John J. McCloy, George N. Shuster of Hunter College, and Otto Tolischus of the *New York Times*, are enthusiastically in favor of his plan. It now turns out that none of these distinguished Americans have

ever heard of the propaganda idea. Quite naturally, the many Americans whom Lilienfeld contacted favor every reasonable effort to promote better understanding among the free countries, including Germany. "If public interest warrants it," said Shepard Stone, Mr. McCloy's former public-affairs director in Germany, "it is entirely proper for the Ger-

man diplomatic missions here to increase the staff of their press attaché." But a special propaganda effort, say those who wish Germany well, would only arouse suspicion and revive unpleasant memories. "For what matters," says Mr. Stone, "is not what the Germans say in New York, but what they do in Bonn." So far, by and large, they have been doing fine.



Men in the Trojan Horse

CPYRGHT

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Allen Dulles Heads Big Intelligence Activity

By DR. KURT SINGER
CHAPTER THREE

CPYRGHT

When President Eisenhower came into power in 1953, he requested his close friend and associate "Beetle" Smith to leave the intelligence office and become his Under Secretary of State.

A new intelligence chief had to be found and the appointment went to a most brilliant and capable officer in the counter-espionage field: Allen Welsh Dulles.

Dulles was the man who had organized America's best listening posts in Europe during the war. He had also been in close touch with the anti-Hitler militant group in Germany who had planned to kill the fuhrer.



Singer

Allen Dulles, younger brother of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, looks more like the dean of a conservative American college than a cloak-and-dagger diplomat.

He has a high forehead, gray hair and a gray mustache. He is the first civilian ever to head America's intelligence office. At 60 he is a man of cultured tastes and cosmopolitan interests.

The organization which Dulles heads is, perhaps, the world's largest machine of reporters, researchers, agents and informers. There are on his payroll between 15 and 20 thousand people, and the size of his annual budget and appropriations is kept secret.

With 'Wild Bill'

He began to win attention in the field of intelligence when, as a 23-year-old Princeton graduate, he was sent to the U. S. Embassy in Vienna. His first job was to work with the opposition forces in Austria and engineer a break with the German Alliance.

Though that mission was not successful, the experience and contacts Dulles acquired stood him in good stead when, 30 years later, in World War II, he was given a somewhat similar assignment that helped to bring about the surrender of Italy. It was largely through his efforts that the opposition Italian military leaders broke with both Hitler and Mussolini.

Between the two wars he was just a plain lawyer who enjoyed his work. When World War II began, Dulles teamed up with the Office for Strategic Services under Gen. (Wild Bill) Donovan. He went to North Africa and established a beachhead for American intelligence long before the landings of American and British troops.

Dulles traveled all over Europe as a special assistant to the U. S. task to approach the opposition

Another installment of the fascinating story of spying and counter-spying in the Atomic Age. The author is former U. S. intelligence agent, lost 60 of his kind to two dictatorships—Hitler's and Stalin's. He is now wanted in Russia on a charge of "high treason." These chapters are from his recent book, "The Men in the Trojan Horse," published by Beacon Press, Boston.—The Editors.



minister at Bern, Switzerland—cover for the work he was doing. It has been said all his equipment was inside one briefcase: A special code book to contact Washington and an enormous amount of U. S. currency in small denominations with which to buy information.

Planting A Spy

In one spectacular case which was kept secret until recently, however, Dulles did not pay for information. Through his skill in planting a spy in the Ribbentrop foreign office in Berlin, American intelligence headquarters received thousands of documents.

This spy was known as "George," and he successfully posed as a fanatic Nazi and racist, a superman in Nazi uniform from the day the war started. It was through this man that the "special assistant" in Bern received copies of many important Nazi papers and decisions. It was indeed, a fabulous operation.

Thanks to "George," the Allies also learned of secret German radio stations in Dublin, Ireland, and of orders for submarine attacks on troop transports. It was through this same spy that the Allies were able to crack the famous spy case of Cicero—of Five Fingers fame.

Cicero was the butler in the British Ankara Embassy who stole the safe key from his master, copied it, and microfilmed many secret documents, including the Yalta and Teheran agreements.

At a time when the free world was all out anti-Nazi and anti-German, it became Dulles' great task to approach the opposition



SECRETARY OF STATE John Foster Dulles has a brother, who resembles him closely. This is Allen Dulles, pictured here, who has almost as important a job as brother John. He heads the world's largest intelligence agency.

in the German Wehrmacht. He worked through a contact with the Swiss vice consul of the German Zurich consulate, Hans Gisevius, who was in the employ of Adm. Gerns and had become aingleader in the plot to assassinate Hitler.

Starts Underground

Dulles was helpful in providing his German underground with assistance of great importance. But it was not easy for Dulles to convince his superiors that with the death of Hitler the opposition group would be willing to sue for peace.

This man of many skills and many more contacts is now heading the military intelligence departments for 160 million Americans.

He has appointed teams to study China's new "brain-washing" methods. He also has started to organize units which the Communists seem to fear more than anything else: Underground groups in Korea and Manchuria, China and Poland, Romania and Karelia, Bulgaria and Albania—wherever the satellites rule for

the Russian Communist empire. But he seems more cautious than some of his congressional colleagues in the employment of ex-Nazis and ex-Communists.

Dulles was well aware of the Communist "brain-washing" of American prisoners in Korea immediately after it began.

Days of Torture

"I have talked with one man who has gone through the brainwashing process, an eminent American missionary in China.

"This man described how he had been subjected for 75 days to the monotony of interrogation, mostly during the night hours, by relays of brutal questioners, deprived of sleep and subjected to the effect of bright lighting during the period of his questioning.

"As far as he knew, no drugs were used, but of course they might have been used without his knowing it. In this case, no direct physical torture was applied.

"After many days of this interrogation his mind was broken down, and he went into court

and gave what he now recognizes to be completely false testimony against one of his fellow missionaries, asserting with confidence that this other missionary had a concealed radio with which he was communicating with 'the enemy.'

"He gave this testimony with vigor and with what, at the time, was apparent complete confidence in its truth."

What can the free West do against such "confessions" and the new fifth column?

Allen Welsh Dulles believes we must go to the people of every Communist-occupied nation, to those people who still believe in freedom, and help them to organize their own freedom legions, underground and undercover workers. This new revolutionary elite may one day be ready to overthrow the foreign Communist masters and restore a system in which men can live in dignity and freedom.

(Copyright by Kurt Singer.)

TOMORROW: Why So Many Intellectuals Betray Their Country.



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"Give Light and
the People Will
Find Their Own
Way."

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Ike

President Eisenhower is patient man who has occurred since Abe Lincoln.

It is about time for Ike raise some hell.

The people who gave him two years ago still believe opinion will follow his lead.

The man who grew up devoted his maturity to ser has tried since he entered return to the first principle ment. He has made a nob Congress as a co-equal brai

BUT CONGRESS IS FA bility and the failure lies publican Party which he h

It is a party whose pron gress have labored 20 years who apparently are too set to the reality that the load now on their shoulders.

HARRY TRUMAN, DEM speeches has been giving li to take the ball and run w

The fact that Harry, hi good ball-runner does not c that advice. Harry was and

While in office he su other politicians. He did not Congress to adopt much of f for the country. But he did country a sense of directc was the wrong direction.

MR. EISENHOWER, WI in the Army was as an adr his job as that of chief adm

and has surrounded himself with other adminis trators who likewise are unskilled in politics. Ike

Prisoners Who Stayed

One returned prisoner of war has been convicted, by formal Army court-martial, of collaborating with the enemy.

The Marine Corps has explored one case minutely, entirely different from that of the Army example, and dismissed it.

But the Air Force has run through 83 cases of alleged misconduct in prison camps and turned oose every offender.

WHEN THE STORIES of major and minor collaboration with the enemy first were revealed by returning prisoners, Defense Secretary Wilson said each case would be handled on its merits. In a sense, this seems to be the process.

But judging by the testimony from military intelligence files revealed by Scripps-Howard Writer Albert M. Colegrove in *The Citizen* the other day, there is not a uniform policy among the military services.

THE ARMY, ANXIOUS to forestall future breakdowns under the technique developed by the Communists, appears to have settled on a generally hard policy, at least for the more flagrant offenders. The Air Force seems to have written off most of the cases with less concern.

Perhaps, in each instance, the action has been justified.

But there cannot be one kind of justice in one branch of the armed forces and a different kind in another. For the sake of military morale, common fairness and the lessons for the future, we hope Wilson's initial policy is being enforced, exactly.

Views On The News

J. Edgar Hoover may find that his first 30 years were not the hardest in trying to keep politics out of the FBI.

* * *

The White House lawn has a new putting green

himself and start swinging.
It's high time.

Red-Ink Pay Raise

Fifteen senators are sponsoring bills to give most federal employes a pay raise. All 15 are Democrats.

The cost would run into hundreds of millions of dollars.

Sen. Olin D. Johnston, chief promoter of the pay boost, says federal employes haven't fared as well as those in private business. That would depend, of course, on what private business the senator is talking about.

The question, however, is not whether the employes deserve pay raises, but where does the Government get the money to meet the raises?

How many private employers have borrowed money to increase the compensation of their employes? How many would raise salaries when they were running deeply in the red year after year?

If Mr. Johnston and his 14 Democratic colleagues think the Government's employes should have more pay, they should also offer a plan for providing the money. But it wouldn't be their headache, would it? The Administration is Republican.

Door Prize

Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, the eminent bird-watcher and canal scout, has come up with a peculiar atomic plan.

The justice proposes the United States build an atomic power plant somewhere in Asia to "gain the confidence" of the peoples of Asia. He doesn't say where to put it—just somewhere on the continent. It will, he says, "speak more eloquently than any propaganda of the devotion of America to the interest of the common man."

The fact that this plant would be "dedicated to peace," we suppose, would be enough to keep the Communists from grabbing it.

Could Be

Wants More News

Today, when I picked up my copy of *The Citizen*, I could hardly believe my eyes. Until today I was of the opinion that the more important world news items deserved space on the front page. If this opinion is erroneous, I stand corrected. But if I am correct in my assumption, then I would be very much interested in hearing just why the item about Secretary of State Dulles returning from the vital Geneva conference was not given front page space.

Not only was the item not given front page space, it was not even in the first section! Certainly an item of such great importance could have been given a more appropriate space than the sports section.

To deny that the talks now going on at Geneva are important (vital) to this nation and the world would be completely foolhardy. It could well be said that the future of our way of living here in the United States will depend on the outcome of these talks. This is a far-reaching statement to be sure, but one in which I am firmly convinced.

I am sure that I was not alone in noticing the misplacement of the Dulles item. However, I am sure that many people who are not sports enthusiasts missed the item completely.

Here of late I believe that *The Citizen* has been putting human interest against important news to an excessive degree. Human interest, too, has a time and place. Let us have more of the vital and less of the extraneous on Page One.—SAM HERMAN.

Flying Will Be Easier

In the future, people will put on their flying suits and fly like birds. It will not take fuel to run the apparatus.

Automobiles will run without fuel.

Planes will be flying out of space. Light sig

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